

the great Cretaceous sea that covered so much of what is now the central portion of the continent on the one side and the Pacific on the other.

Ten plates accompany the descriptions of the species; and a table is given of their ranges in the different subdivisions of the Vancouver and Californian Cretaceous rocks.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

*On Hyale Lubbockiana* (= *Allorchestes imbricatus*, *Sp. Bate*, and *Nicea Lubbockiana*, *Sp. Bate*). By the Rev. T. R. R. STEBBING.

AT Banff this August I had the pleasure of being shown over the museum of the place by Mr. Edward, the well-known naturalist. In his collection of Crustacea I observed *Allorchestes imbricatus*, a species of which I had long been in search. Upon examining the rocks along the coast I found it living in great abundance. It was easy to distinguish it from *Allorchestes Nilssonii* by the imbrication. On closer view a large hooked and serrated spine on the hand in the pereopoda proved to be an equally constant and distinguishing character. A spine, however, of this description is the special characteristic of *Nicea Lubbockiana*; and upon comparing the accounts given by Mr. Spence Bate of *Allorchestes imbricatus* and *Nicea Lubbockiana*, I think it is evident that the two names belong to one and the same species. As explained in the 'Annals' for May 1876, the generic name should be *Hyale*. Of the two specific names, *Lubbockiana* will have the precedence.

The difference in the length of the inferior antennæ in the two descriptions merely results from a difference in the age of the specimens described. The question of the telson has already been discussed in the paper above mentioned.

*On Robert Kerr's Translation of the 'Systema Naturæ' of Linnæus.*

By OLDFIELD THOMAS, Assistant in the Zoological Department, British Museum.

Having seen the above work quoted in certain of the papers on North-American Mammalia by Dr. Elliott Coues, the quotations being generally put in inverted commas, as though the work had not itself been referred to, I thought it worth while to examine the catalogue of the Banksian Library, where, as I expected, I found a copy of this rare and little-known book. It is dated 1792, and purports to be a revised edition of Gmelin's 'Systema Naturæ.' There are a considerable number of species named in it, with full descriptions and references. It was never continued beyond the first volume, which contains the Mammalia and part of the Birds.

Among the birds, nearly all the species additional to Gmelin appear to be quoted from Latham's 'Index Ornithologicus;' but among the Mammalia, the new species described in Pennant's 'His-